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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications of news items, and should not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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acting at the Russian Legation are not difficult to discover. It is one of those *ad captandum* appeals to the crowd which Russia, failing at all other points to circumvent her enemy, has so persistently been making. Of course the risk of embroilment with such a nonentity as China was unlikely to deter Japan from refusing as promptly and as emphatically as she has done; but she might well have had to consider how the world would view her lack of complaisance. Everyone has seen how important is the opinion of the crowd to two Chinese street disputants, and during the current war we have seen the curious feature on an international scale. In the same way, it was thought, and in some quarters suggested, that Japan must grant an armistice in deference to supposed public opinion; but all the public opinion that has so far received trustworthy expression has leaned to the view that it would have been most unfair to expect such a sacrifice by the conquering side. Japan's quiet answer to all this talk of an armistice was the capture of Saghalien; and to the latest sub-rosa manoeuvre of Russia, she has replied as unequivocally. Why should China, who, no less volens, on account of her general impotence, and by the expressed wishes and advice of all the powers, has had to be absolutely neutral while the fate of her territory was being submitted to the arbitrament of battle—why should she, whose procrastinating and devious diplomacy is notorious, be allowed to intervene in negotiations of such a critical nature? She has seemed well content to let Japan do her fighting, and it does not look well that she should now wish to step in, before the hard fighting is really over, to take her place as a principal party to the suit. China's methods of making war are obsolete, and her ideas of conducting negotiations of this kind are no more likely to achieve success. Her present action, in a private individual in like case, would have been in the worst possible taste, and the only excuse to be found for her is that the proposal must have been cunningly suggested to her. Peking has played with fire too often, meaning Russia, and it is just as well perhaps that at this time Japan is in a position to withhold her too clever neighbour from further mischief in that direction. The late Li Hsueh Chang's policy of playing Russia against Japan was smart enough, but he knew that there must come a time when China must climb down from the fence. Had he been still behind the fence, he would have recognised that the cat has made its jump, and that it is supreme folly to engage in any further traffic with the power that was and is not. Also, he must be a very obtuse Chinese statesman who cannot see that the interests of Japan must be for some time the interests of China, and that consequently the latter has the best of human reasons for trusting to the former. The most exact analogy seems traceable as between China and the man who has engaged a lawyer to plead for him. The advocate has prepared the briefs, the case is called, and the foolish client wishes to address the court. In both instances, he would "make a mess of the case," and in both a peremptory refusal is the kinder course to take.

Two more plague fatalities yesterday made the total 254.

Japan is about to have two battleships built in England, which will be the largest in the world.

The Japanese have announced that Saghalien should now be known by its old name of "Khabarovsk."

The C.N.S. Yunnan, which went ashore in the recent typhoon, is at Shanghai, very little the worse.

The Shanghai Daily Press has succumbed to the fate of many journals at the Northern Port. It apparently ceased on July 13th. During the last year it was greatly improved, but public support was lacking.

The classic Italian argument against judicial torture, which is being used to form Chinese opinion by the local society founded by Chev. Volpicelli has been Englished for us; and appears on page 5.

The adjourned case in which Ho Man, store-keeper of No. 116 Reclamation Street, Yaumati, was charged with selling arms without a permit was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. R. A. Harding, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded guilty, and His Worship inflicted a fine of \$500.

The N.C. Daily News had this comment:—"Residents on the waterfront here will note with envy that the captain of the French steamer *Paul Beau* was fined \$15 in Hongkong on the 7th for emitting black smoke from the funnel of his steamer for nine minutes."

Referring to the recent meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, the N.C. Daily News had this to say:—"A member remarked that the Horse Bazaar 'do you as well as anyone in the north,' which, as 'Punch' would say, might have been expressed differently. The members evidently had no fear of being 'done' by that firm."

The Tsar has definitely ordered Admiral Nibogatoff and the officers who surrendered with him to remain as prisoners in Japan, although Japan had offered to allow them to go home on parole. Why? As Russia does not promise to pay the indemnity, it seems time for Japan to economise, by deporting a few thousand Russians to (say) Saigon.

It is reported at Shanghai that the occupation of the new Municipal Markets is now practically complete. Except for the out-lying part of Yangtsipoo the only district not properly served by Municipal markets lies immediately east of the Hongkong creek; the provision of a small market in the Li Hongkew district would be advisable. The fresh food supply of both foreign and native populations is now placed under much improved hygienic conditions.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. M. N. Price, D.S.O., Commandant, and Officers of the 129th Baluchis the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—
Overture: "The Bohemian Girl"..... Balfe
Duet: "Rigoletto"..... Verdi
Aria: "Orfeo"..... Gluck
Selection: "Macbeth" No. 1..... Verdi
Polka Mazurka: "Billoma"..... Domest
Valse: "Morena"..... Florence Faro

The Hungarians propose to show their admiration of Marshal Oyama in a practical manner. A committee has been formed in Budapest, headed by M. de Esterházy, a prominent member of the Hungarian Parliament, for the purpose of presenting the Marshal with a sword of honour. Enquiries with regard to the scheme have been made at the Japanese Legation for Austria-Hungary, and the Japanese Government has conveyed to the committee, through Mr. Makino the Minister, its highest satisfaction and approval of the very evident goodwill borne by the Hungarians towards the Japanese. The presentation will probably take place in Tokyo at a date not very distant.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary annual meeting (to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, Queen's Buildings, on Friday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.) reads:—The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1905.

ACCOUNTS.	
The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after writing off \$561.81 for depreciation and including \$ 223 brought forward from last year, is \$14,451.41 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—	
To place to Reserve Fund	\$32,000.00
— pay a dividend of 15 per cent on—	
Ordinary Shares	5,340.00
General Managers' Remuneration 2,000.00	
— pay a further dividend of 5 per cent on Ordinary Shares	1,980.00
— pay \$18.80 per share on 100 Founders' Shares	1,980.00
— carry forward to New Account	551.41
	\$14,451.41

AUDITOR.
The Accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

BALANCE SHEET.	
31st May, 1905.	
To capital 9,000 ordinary shares of \$10, of which \$4 per share paid	39,600.00
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00
To sundry creditors	40,000.00
To undivided dividends	1,184.40
To reserve fund	20,000.00
To profit and loss account balance	14,451.41
	\$84,984.54

ASSETS.	
By launch <i>Gladiator</i> as per last account	3,000.00
By less written off	500.00
	2,500.00
By value of furniture and fittings as per last account	200.00
By since expended	64.81
	264.81
By less written off	200.00
	30.81
By value of material on hand	30,914.06
By unexpired portion of insurance policies	27.18
By sundry debtors	23,507.12
By cash in current account and on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	23,536.11
By cash in hands of General Managers	58.04
	\$84,984.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
31st May, 1905.	
To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, lunch working, rent, advertising and travelling expenses	\$ 46,278
To auditor's fee	100
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	14,451
To balance carried to new account	14,451
	<u>\$84,984</u>
By balance from last account	\$ 480
By profit on sales	59,683
By transfer fees	5
By interest	1,007
By debts previously written off recovered	1,828
	<u>\$61,994</u>

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 20th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir F. T. Pigott, Chief Justice.)

LEUNG HING v. FANG CHU NGUO AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, who is a timber dealer residing at 219 Des Vaux Road, claimed from the defendants the sum of \$11,718.33, being for alleged damages sustained through breach of contract for the quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as Section C of Shamshui Lot No. 12, comprised in and shared by an Indenture of Assignment dated the 20th day of January, 1900, and made between the defendants of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part; also costs of action.

Mr. H. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hott and Goldring) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Harding watched the case on behalf of the first defendant.

Mr. Calhoun stated that the plaintiff bought certain land from the defendants in the New Territory for a sum of \$7,332.54, which land was supposed to have an area of 33,470 square feet. The plaintiff assigned his interest in this land to a man named Wong Tung Sam. There was a bond entered into by the plaintiff's father in order to further secure the title, which was investigated by the Land Court, and it turned out that it was only valid as to about 1,400 square feet. Thereupon an action was brought by Wong against Leung Po, the father of the plaintiff, and judgment was obtained in the sum of \$10,243, which was a proportion of the purchase money with interest and costs. Then the question arose as to whether it was competent for the plaintiff to bring this action.

His Lordship maintained that as the matter stood there was no course of action, and suggested an adjournment in order that the plaintiff might join with Leung Po to make the action competent.

The case was adjourned.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE HONGKONG EXHIBITS KU ON BANK.

Mr. Barlow asked that this matter be adjourned for a fortnight, as composition was being arranged. Adjournment granted.

THE HONGKONG EXHIBITS E. A. MATTHEW.

This hearing was also adjourned on the application of Mr. P. W. Goldring, for a similar reason to that stated in the previous case.

TSOI CHUNG LEE EXHIBITS HO TUI CHAN.

In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. J. Hastings' office) applied for a receiving order against the debtor's estate. The papers filed showed that an act of bankruptcy had been committed in that the debtor had absconded from the Colony with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. An affidavit had been filed in support of the petition, and the petitioning creditor was present to answer any questions.

Ho Tui Chan, declared, stated—I am a compositor employed by Messrs. P. Lemaire and Co., and the petitioning creditor in this bankruptcy. Before instituting these proceedings I inquired for the debtor at his residence, 16 Wyndham Street. His concubine told me that he had gone to Canton, and I noticed that his goods had all been removed.

The application for a receiving order was granted.

LAI HING FIRM EXHIBITS MA LUNG TO.

The examination of Ma Fat Ting, managing partner of the Lai Hing firm, goldsmiths and bankers, was continued. The money owing creditors for amounts deposited in the bank was \$288,416, while the assets were stated to be \$130,000.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver, opened the examination.

Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?—No.

No partnership?—No.

Are you certain there was no partnership agreement when the partnership was first formed?—No. There was not. There were only conditions drawn up.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—I did not.

Have you seen one?—I have.

What were the conditions?—I forget most of them.

Your share was worth \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

Is that provided for in the conditions?—Yes.

The man who subscribed \$50,000 got \$500 a month. I had between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in the firm.

You received, you say, \$6,000 a year as wages.

Besides that, what other monies did you receive?—Nothing. If any profit was made, it was divided.

Where did you get your money from?—I have been in Hong Kong for 30 or 40 years, and had businesses of my own. I did not borrow it from any body.

You are a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes.

And your name is down on the list of partners with the conditions?—Yes.

The Official Receiver—What he calls conditions, my lord, is really a partnership agreement.

Have you always received this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—According to the regulations it had to be paid, and if it was not paid it was due to me whether there was a profit or not.

Where did it come from?—Well, if there was no money to be paid, then it was a matter of accounts. Some-times it was not paid.

Was it paid last year?—No.

The year before?—Yes.

What did the other partners receive?—Some \$1,000, some \$500.

Do you know what was the total amount paid monthly to the partners?—I cannot say; several thousand dollars.

Several thousand dollars were paid out to the partners every month. Did this money belong to other people?—I don't know.

When the Wang Fung was not paying the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung would put the amount down to their credit.

Was there any agreement between the Tai Hing and the Wang Fung as to monies advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made when money was lent. If we had money we lent it to the Wang Fung, but it was not a matter of necessity that we should. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the managers were such wealthy men.

Mr. H. J. Gudgeon (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Massey) who represented the Hong Kong Bank, continued the examination.

How much does Lau Hok Shan owe the Wang Fung?—A debt of \$70,000.

Does this book (produced) belong to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Does it contain entries for bills drawn against Sing-pore, Hongkong, B. naby and elsewhere, also a telegraphic transfer?—Yes.

Did the figures that drew these bills get the money?—No.

Where did the money go to?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

What security did the Hong Kong Bank get?—Lau Hok Shan placed some property with them as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

The value of it?—About \$600 or \$700.

What other security?—The compradors' security.

When were the deeds handed over by Lau Hok Shan?—Seven or eight years ago.

At this stage Mr. Wakeman asked for an adjournment. He said a summons had been taken out for the manager who could not be found.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a fortnight.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WHEE (PUISSE JUDGE).

FUK ON FIRM v. MA TSUN KEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim by the plaintiffs, who carry on business as shipbuilders, at Shamshui, for \$122.67 for work done to the steam launch Wing Took.

Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Brutton, Hott and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Almeida Castro represented the defendants.

The writ set forth that in October last year, under instructions from the second defendant, Mamie Mat, considerable repairs had been made on the launch, the total cost of same being \$722, of which the amount claimed was the balance due.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

THE SHANGHAI SALVAGE CLAIM.

S.S. "ARDOVA" v. SAILER "DUNDONALD."

Some days ago, we reproduced arguments and evidence in the salvage claim made at Shanghai by the s.s. Ardova. Mr. Justice de Saumarez gave judgment on July 10th, awarding £750, out of which £50 had to go to the master and £700 to the crew, according to their ratings.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, Un Kam Wan, interpreter in a solicitor's office, was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in that he did sign a false declaration in connection with an action in the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon) prosecuted, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Massey) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Looker, in opening the case said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not; and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre.

As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a careless habit he had got into (Mr. Looker) was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact, on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

The evidence led was to the effect that complainant was not a partner in the theatre. His elder brother was the managing partner, but he carried on business in Canton, and frequently came to Hongkong and stayed with his brother.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Sandow is still the rage, and the large audiences thronging the City Hall appear to be increasing. Last night was the third time he and his pupils boxed to the people of Hongkong, and their feats of strength, especially Sandow's, elicited deserved applause. To see the man of muscle upholding a weight of 3,900 lbs. night after night is alone worth the price of admission, while his excellent illustrative lectures will prove of indispensable value to his local disciples. All who have not seen this wonderful modern Samson and his models of what manhood ought to be, should embrace this opportunity before it is too late.

REVIEW.

China in Law and Commerce. By T. R. JERNIGAN. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

Such is the short title of a work which marks a new departure in books on China, and which might fairly have had for a second title, "A Vade Mecum for the Foreign Resident in the Far East." Mr. Jernigan, already a lawyer of eminence in the United States, came out as U.S. Consul General in Mr. Cleveland's second administration, a position which he held till the election of 1897 returned the Republican Party to Office. Since that, with a short interval, he has continued in practice in Shanghai, where he has conducted many cases of importance, international and otherwise. He has thus both as a high official and as an advocate had unvaried opportunities of making himself master of the laws and conditions affecting foreign relations in China. The scope of the work differs materially from that of any previous work, and hence is devoid of those senseless iterations which have made books on China almost a by-word for incapacity.

As becomes a writer from a superior standpoint Mr. Jernigan has taken up the history of China from the point where it connects with the accepted history of the world, and so we have no allusions to the well-known stories of the pretended early dynasties, nor does even Confucius receive notice, except incidentally. The main object is to deal with China as she is, or has been during historic times. In his allusions to the earlier history of China, he has had much assistance from Mr. Thos. W. Kingmill, who has given his aid and assistance in all that concerned the earlier records, as is gracefully acknowledged. Naturally the book begins with a physical description of the Empire of China, where the marked differences between South and North are insisted on. Although historically North China is the older land, physically the South is the older, having formed part of the ancient continent while the whole of the other was under the waters of ocean. When the settlers who were to introduce their civilization into northern China arrived some time before the fourth century B.C., they found the land wearing a very different aspect from what it now presents. "The hillsides were abundantly covered with primeval forests of stately trees, while the low grounds, where the soil consisted of rich loess, as yet comparatively little denuded, were covered with herbage interspersed with clumps of mulberry, elm, chestnut and other trees, which in these latitudes associate in clusters. As the forests on the hillsides had not yet been cut down, the country was more equally watered, nor were the extremes of climate then experienced in those regions of such intensity as at present. The forests abounded in wild game, bears, deer, foxes, leopards, pheasants, &c. Over the plains wandered herds of elephants, rhinoceroses, and the tall deer, a few solitary descendants of which are still to be found in the neglected park at Peking, or scattered through the menageries of Europe, while from the mulberry trees descended long skeins of silk from the unutilized silkworms that feasted unmolested on their leaves. The native inhabitants were gentle pastoral tribes who led uneventful lives amidst pastoral surroundings. The new comers were, on the contrary, fair haired, with light blue or grey eyes. They were agriculturists, pure and simple, and despised the ways of their pastoral predecessors, on whom they waged incessant war.

These newcomers on taking possession proceeded to clear the forests. So deeply rooted was their distaste to pastoral life that, except for the purpose of drawing the plough, cattle rearing was discouraged, and even sheep were looked upon with disfavour. A war of extermination was carried on against the forest inhabitants of the woods and pasture lands.

Unfortunately for the land itself all these new arts were cultivated to an extreme which, carried on for thousands of years, has changed both the surface and the climate of north China."

Such is the account given of the causes at work in north China, which are now having the most disastrous effects, and rapidly changing many of its most fertile districts almost into deserts. It was long before there was any amalgamation between north and south. Even as late as Marco Polo's time the two were known by different names; North China was Cathay, South China Monzi, and it was not until the powerful rulers of the Ming forced the two to amalgamate that China, as a whole, became a formidable power in the world. The absurd term Mongolians, which has, in many quarters which should have been better informed, been applied to the Chinese as a nation, means in the book with deserved reprobation. According to their own showing the northern settlers were distinctly a fair race. A ballad quoted from the "Book of Poetry" describes in unmistakable words a beauty of some seven centuries B.C.

"Taper her fingers as the sprouting leaf; Like clotted cream her swiftly mantling cheek; Her shoulders fairer than the cynthia's cheek; Her mien seeks more white or more teeth. Her brow gleams like a yew she tree; As silk north's horns her orbs outline; Well lined her sparkling eyes."

The original residents were, of course, as all the peoples of the east coast of Asia, dark haired and yellow skinned, and in the mixture of races the distinguishing features of the fairer race were superadded; but a good part of what they had taught remained, and hence the many analogies between China and the West. This leads on to the second chapter, that on the government of China. As Mr. Jernigan points out—According to the theory of the government, the Emperor is an absolute ruler. "No other ruler possesses as despotic power over as many people, but there is no ruler who is more careful than the Emperor of China to use that power only as modified by the customs of the Empire." "In a despotic empire there are generally but few laws that can be so called. There are manners and customs, and if these be overruled, the result may be a state of anarchy. The Emperors of China have respected and more or less been governed by this above-maxim; and hence the government has been reluctant to disregard the manners and customs of the people."

Politically the government of China turns on the reciprocal duty of parents and children. The Emperor is the head of the government, but the family is its base, and it is not from the central head at Peking, but from the family unit that the building of the government fabric proceeds. In the family life may be seen the larger life of the Empire, and it is the family unit that gives the semblance of unity to the Empire." This has, of course, been thought out before, but we doubt if it has ever been so concisely stated. Of course, Mr. Jernigan's legal training has led him to his aid. The lower ranks, the family and the village, and with the latter, the village headman, in China a very important personage, are described briefly, and then the first but in many respects the most important of the official hierarchy comes in for review in the person of the district magistrate. The family is the Empire, the district magistrate the unit of the administrative system and the beginning of the official hierarchy. From the village to the town is one step forward, and from the town to the district is another. Although the district (hsien) is the lowest division of the administrative system, and the magistrate who presides over it is the lowest grade officer of the civil hierarchy, the district is nevertheless the most important division, and to a large majority of the people the magistrate is the embodiment of all the essentials of government. He is looked to, as the guardian and protector of the personal and property rights, with that degree of affection and confidence with which a son should look to his father. His functions and powers are then described, as well as the rank and functions of his various subordinate officers. The *fu*, the circuit and the province are then successively passed in review, and the separate and sometimes clashing jurisdictions of the Viceroy and civil governors and finally the nature and functions of the Imperial officials and boards at the capital, as well as the checks and counterchecks existing between capital and provinces, and Mr. Jernigan proceeds—"In examining the maxims which long usage and custom have made the guide of the Emperors in the administration of affairs, the governing idea in the Chinese mind seems to have been that it was safer for the general interest to put an Emperor on his good behaviour, and cause him to feel that the respect which he showed for himself would be the measure of the respect which his subjects would show for him. The old law givers have, therefore, from the foundation of the Empire made it a first maxim that the Emperor was the father of his people, and not a master placed on the throne to be served by slaves."

In a chapter on law Mr. Jernigan explains the origin of many seeming eccentricities which once had their foundation in common sense, but where the merely formal element has in time smothered the original vital points. This is followed by a very clear exposition of what the author tells us is the most important in the legal code of China, Von Mollendorff's "Chinese Family Law," and Main's "Ancient Law" are here acknowledged as the main sources of inspiration; and, indeed, the parallelism, or rather almost perfect identity of the Chinese and ancient Roman family law has struck everyone who has gone deeper in the way of exploration than the mere scratching of the surface.

In chapters on taxation and law courts Mr. Jernigan has gone very fully into the origin of present forms, but into their abuses. Regarding the former he states—"From what has been written in this chapter the conclusion is quite clear that there is in China a wide difference between the theory and the practice of taxation." Such has for ages been the rule in China, and certainly will continue till the present generation has passed away. Without being so optimistic as the author we are willing to acknowledge, that on the whole the effect of foreign influence in this respect has been good, though the examples set by certain of the continental powers have outraged even the Chinese conception of official probity.

From the point of view of the foreign resident the chapter on extra-territoriality, on which subject Mr. Jernigan as a lawyer is an acknowledged authority, will probably be the most important. Amongst other things he gives a summary of that apparently most anomalous of institutions—the Foreign Settlements. These settlements owed their origin to a short Imperial decree issued in the year 1842. The preamble to the edict reads—"In the year 1842 the Imperial commands were received in reply to a Memorial permitting commercial intercourse being carried on at the five ports, allowing merchants and others of all nations to bring their families to reside there, and providing that the trading of ground for the building of houses must be deliberated on and determined by the local authorities in communication with the consul, both acting in harmony with the feelings of the local inhabitants, so that mutual and perpetual harmony might be attained." Partly owing to the personal character of the first consul at Shanghai, Captain Balfour,

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MANKIND

AND THEIR LIVERS.

In warm climates the liver is apt to become sluggish and allow the bile to accumulate in the glands and ducts of that organ. After a time the bile is thrown into the intestines in large quantities and some of it comes back into the stomach. This usually causes severe headache through the eyes and temples, and sometimes nausea and vomiting, which is frequently followed by a bilious diarrhoea. Such attacks come on frequently in persons subject to them and usually occasion great distress for several days. In such cases the stomach is also at fault, as its natural muscular action is diminished and the digestion impaired.

If you will use Abbey's Effortless Salt when you have these attacks you will find immediate relief, for it will stimulate the peristaltic glands of the stomach and increase the contraction of its muscles from above downward. The action causes the ducts of the liver to pour out the bile, and it is carried downward by the laxative action of the Salt, instead of remaining to clog up the liver and flow back into the stomach. Thus, if a person who is subject to biliousness and bilious headache will use Abbey's Salt, the natural action of the stomach, liver and intestines will be kept up and no bile can accumulate in the system. For this reason the Salt cures biliousness, the claim that Abbey's Salt cures biliousness is proven on scientific tests. The dose for this disorder is one or two teaspoonfuls of the Salt in a tumbler of water (not ice) night and morning.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATKINS, Limited, and A. S. WATSON, Limited, of Hongkong.

THE ABBEY FRUIT SALTINE COMPANY, Limited, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England. [1243-3]

LAWLESS CHINESE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Johannesburg correspondent of the *Atteridgeville Pioneer* writes:—Amongst the curious things of minor importance associated with the Chinese labour question is the small amount of space devoted to serious disturbances in the Rand newspapers. For instance, it is difficult to imagine in any Singapore, a thousand Chinese sailing forth and attacking a Malay village and incidentally beating three men to death in a cold blood; or any without the Straits papers drawing attention somewhat prominently to the fact. Yet it is practically what occurred here last week. At every meeting of the Chamber of Mines, the Chairman alludes to these incidents being of no importance, but assuredly this can hardly be said. The Rand papers, for the few lines which appeared recording the recent trouble on the East Rand certainly did the opposite to exaggerating the affair. Johannesburg only knew the truth when a summary of the evidence given at the inquest was written by an enterprising reporter three days after it was held, access having been obtained to the Magistrate's notes. But feeling between the Chinese and the Kaffirs was at the bottom of the trouble. A force of 1,000 Chinese collected and attacked a Kaffir compound near the Van Ryn mine. The Blacks repulsed their opponents, and the Chinese withdrew. They were armed with knives, jumpers, and choppers, and in their retreat they met a Kaffir named Jack. They set upon him and killed him on the spot. Next they met a harmless Indian whose name has been mangled into Rangesangwa—all Indians are called Rangesangwa on the Rand. The Chinese attacked him, and he was killed. The Chinese attacked this poor unarmoured man, and beat him to death in a few minutes. Then they met a Kaffir "boss boy" of the Anglo mine, who was going to another mine with a note. They set upon him, and he shouted for help. His cry was heard by a white man on a neighbouring mine, who, having made his Kaffirs conceal themselves in the headgear, went out to try and help the Kaffir. But the Chinese threatened him, and he had to seek safety in flight. The Kaffir was done to death in the same way. Having murdered three men, the Chinese returned to their compound, and none of them have been arrested, because none of them can be identified. The native problem in the sub-continent was quite bad enough with hundreds of thousands of Kaffirs and thousands of Indians to deal with. But the presence of 35,000 Chinese who seem to delight in killing lawless natives seems to contemplate the situation which is not pleasant to contemplate. The Blacks remember these things, and one day there will be a racial fight upon a huge scale in which half the Chinese will be hurt. It is not without significance that the headquarters of the Western Transvaal Division of the South African Constabulary has been moved from Potchefstroom to Johannesburg.

NEW STATUE OF GERMAN EMPEROR AT TIENTSIN.

The fine bronze statue of William II. at Tientsin is thus described:— It is situated at the crossing of two streets, one of which is the continuation of Victoria Road of the British concession, and named Wilhelm Strasse in German concession, and a cross street running on the base of the levelled mud rampart known in the old days as "San Ko Lin Shin's Folly." The statue is cast in metal, and is represented as standing, mailed armoured, and holding a sword in his right hand, and a shield in his left. The statue is apparently fixed on something in the distance. Behind, and lying on the rock, on which he stands, is an anchor, and a standing eagle whose claws grasp the bar of the anchor. On the ground in front is a small square of broken red brick, in which are set with grey brick the letters "WILLIAM II." The statue will make a beautiful and imposing ornament at the junction of the dusty streets.

JAPANESE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK REGULATIONS.

The revised Postal Savings Bank Regulations were published in the *Official Gazette*. It mentions a few of the amended regulations. The maximum amount of deposits by one person has been raised from 500 yen to 1,000 yen and the restriction of the amount to be deposited one day to 50 yen abolished. The rate of interest on deposits remains unchanged at 5.4 per cent. annum. This maximum sum to be withdrawn on sight is raised to 30 yen a day and 300 yen a month. From this limit is dispensed with in the case of special payment on sight, for which purpose the depositor is required to have his name registered at a post office. In short, the amendment has greatly simplified the process a depositor had to go through in order to have financial dealings with the Postal Savings Bank. This total of the deposits has greatly increased during the past year, as follows:

End of April.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.
1904	31,096,827	4,389,290
1905	41,346,310	5,035,161

JUDICIAL TORTURE IN CHINA.

Following is a translation of Becaria's chapter on Torture, with Mr. Volpicelli's preface to the Chinese translation.

Up to nearly two centuries ago, cruel punishments and the torture of the accused were common all over Europe, even in England, where it was often employed. But 140 years ago, a celebrated Italian writer, Marquis Beccaria, wrote a book on crimes and punishments, which had a wonderful effect and revolutionized the laws and legal procedure of Europe. In eighteen months the book had six editions, a very large number for the time, when people did not read so much: it was translated in many languages. The French translation was commented by the famous French writer Voltaire. In a short time the use of torture was abolished in all the countries of Europe, and ever since crime has diminished, and the guilty have been discovered better without torture than they were discovered before with the use of torture. The few following pages are a translation with a few omissions of phrases unintelligible to the Chinese reader because referring to special European customs—of the chapter which treats of torture. I am sure if the Chinese will read it carefully, they will follow the example of Japan and at once abolish torture. At present China is the only civilized country where torture is used and I am sure every Chinaman will try to reform his country in this respect as all the other countries were reformed—in Europe over a hundred years ago and in Japan only 20 or 30 years ago.

Z. VOLPICELLI, Consul General for Italy, Canton, January, 1905.

TORTURE (Early 18th Century).

A cruelty consecrated by the usage of most countries, is the torture of the accused while the trial is proceeding, either to compel him to confess a crime, or for the contradictions in which he falls, or for the discovery of accomplices, or finally for other crimes, of which he might be guilty, but of which he is not accused. A man cannot be called guilty before the sentence of the judge is pronounced, nor can society withhold public protection if it is not decided that he has violated the conditions under which protection is promised to him. What right, except that of force, gives a judge authority to inflict a punishment on a citizen, while it is doubtful whether he is innocent or guilty? This dilemma is not new: either the crime is certain or uncertain; if certain, neither need be tortured; if uncertain, the law sanctions and punishes a man, for such he is according to the law if his crime is not proven.

What is the political object of punishment? The terror of other men. But what judgment shall we pass on the secret and private cruelty which the tyranny of custom practices on the guilty and the innocent?

If it is true, that the man who either through fear, or through vice, respects the law, are more numerous than those who violate it, therefore the risk of tormenting an innocent man, must be considered so much the greater, as the probability is greater that a man will have respected the law rather than despised it.

But I will add more and say that it is confounding the proper relative positions, to exact that a man shall be at the same time accuser and accused; that pain shall become the test of truth, as if the criterion of the latter reside in the former. Torture is the fibre of a poor wretch. The law, which enjoins the use of torture is a law which says:—"Man resist pain; and if nature has created in you an insupportable self-love, if she has given you an unalienable right to your defence, I will create in you an opposite effect, i.e., an heroic hatred of yourselves, and I shall command you to accuse yourselves, saying the truth even while your muscles are being torn and your bones dislocated."

The inflexible test of truth is the still existing monument of ancient and savage legislation. Every act of our will is always proportionate to the force of the impression of the senses which is its source, and the sensibility of every man is limited. Therefore the impression of pain may grow to such a point that it may take up all the sensibility not leaving any freedom to the tortured man, except to choose the shortest way at the moment of escaping pain. Then the assessor of the accused is misguided. The man accused will declare himself guilty, if he believes thereby to stop the torment. Every difference between innocence and guilt will disappear by the very means which is alleged to be employed for distinguishing them.

It is, therefore, a certain means to acquit robust criminals, and to condemn innocent persons who are weak. These are the fatal defects of this pretended criterion of truth, a criterion worthy of cannibals, which the Romans, by means of their many torments reserved only for slaves, the unfortunate victims of a ferocious and over-ruled virtue. Of two men equally innocent or equally guilty the robust and courageous one will be acquitted, the weak and timid one condemned in consequence of the exact reasoning: "I, judge, had to find you guilty of such a crime; you who are vigorous, have been able to resist pain; and therefore I acquit you. You who are weak, yielded to pain, therefore I condemn you. I am conscious that the confession wrung out amidst torments, has no value, but I shall torture you again unless you confirm what you have confessed."

The result of torture is, therefore, a question of temperament, and of calculation, and varies in each man in proportion to his robustness, and to his sensibility; so much so that this method, a mathematician would resolve the problem better than a judge. Given the strength of the muscles and the sensibility of nerves of an innocent man, to find the amount of pain that will make him confess himself guilty of a given crime.

The examination of the accused is done to discover the truth, but if the truth is discovered with difficulty, by the appearance, the gestures, the physiognomy of a man who is calm, how much less can it be discovered in a man in whom the convulsions of pain alter all the signs, by which most men betray the truth even against their will. Every violent action confounds and destroys the slight differences of objects, by which sometimes truth is distinguished from falsehood.

A strange consequence which necessarily follows the use of torture is that an innocent man is placed in worse conditions than a guilty one; because if both are subjected to torments, the former has all chances against him, because he is declared innocent and he has suffered unjust punishment; but the guilty man has one favourable chance, i.e., when, resisting torture with firmness, he has to be acquitted as innocent, he has to be acquitted as innocent. Thus the innocent man must lose and the guilty man may gain.

This truth is at last perceived even by those who will not clearly admit it. Confession made during torture is not valid, unless confirmed on oath after the torture has ceased, but if the accused does not confirm the crime, he is again tortured. Some jurists, and some nations do not allow this infamous contradiction to be repeated more than three times; other nations and

other jurists leave it to the discretion of the judge.

It is superfluous to accumulate proofs by quoting the innumerable examples of innocent persons, who confessed they were guilty in the anguish of torture; there is no nation, there is no age that cannot furnish its examples, but men do not change, nor do they draw conclusions. There is no man, whose ideas go beyond the first wants of life, who does not some time fly to nature that calls him with secret and confused voice; but custom, the tyrant of the mind, drives him back, and frightens him.

Another motive for which torture is inflicted is when the accused fall, into contradictions, as if the fear of punishment, the uncertainty of the verdict, the pomp and majesty of the judge, the ignorance common to all the guilty and to the innocent will not probably lead into contradiction both the innocent who fear, and the guilty who attempt to counsel, as if the contradiction common to all men when they are calm would not be multiplied by the trouble of the mind engrossed by the thought of escape from imminent danger.

Torture is administered to discover if the accused is guilty of other crimes besides those for which he is on trial, which is tantamount to saying: "You are guilty of a crime, therefore it is possible you are guilty of many other crimes; this doubt troubles me, I will therefore ascertain with my criterion of truth: the law torment you, to make you guilty, because you may be guilty, because I want to make you guilty."

Torture is applied to the accused to discover the accomplices of his crime; but if it is demonstrated that torture is not a suitable means to discover truth, how can it discover accomplices, which is one of the most difficult of all the questions which are put to the accused? Will not the accomplices be discovered by examination of witnesses and of the accused, by proofs, in a word by all those means which must be employed to ascertain the guilt of the accused? Accomplishes, generally escape immediately after the imprisonment of the principal, the uncertainty of these facts, sufficient alone to condemn them to exile, and the nation is freed from the danger of new crimes, while the punishment of the principal, who is in prison, obtains its sole object, to deter by fear other men from committing similar crimes.

These tenets were known to the Roman Legislators, who used no torture except on slaves who had no legal persons. They are also recognized by England, a nation in whom the glory of letters, the superiority of commerce and wealth, and therefore of power, the examples of virtue and courage leave us no doubt about the goodness of her laws. Torture has been abolished by one of the wisest Monarchs of Europe, who having brought philosophy on the throne, has become a legislator friendly to his subjects, rendering them equal and free under the law—the only equality and freedom which is reasonable, and the only one in the present arrangement of the world. Torture is not considered necessary in the army, which being composed of the dregs of the nation would be supposed to require it most. It is indeed strange for those who do not reflect on the tyranny of custom, that the laws of peace must learn more humane methods of procedure from those whose hearts are hardened in blood and carnage.

Up to recent times, the armies in Europe were composed of adventurers who chose thievery as a profession, as it is in China now. France, at the time of Napoleon, first introduced conscription, i.e. compulsory service for all young men, Germany afterwards improved on the French system and now in Europe the army is composed of the best men in the nation.

HIGH CABLE CHARGES.

COLONIALS "WEARY OF IT."

The *Times* says: This old question which waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to urge upon him the advantages which might be expected from a further reduction of the cable rates to India, China and West Africa, would command very general sympathy both from houses and individuals engaged in commerce and from the general public. The deputation itself was an eminently influential and representative one; and it had the advantage of approaching a Minister whose recent tenure of the office of Postmaster-General had rendered him completely conversant with the questions which were brought under his notice. He was, moreover, in very manifest sympathy with the objects aimed at by the deputation; although, as a matter of course, it was his official function to show them that the case which they brought forward was not quite so bad as they made it out to be. He had the advantage of pointing out the desired directions had already been taken by the Government and by the companies concerned. But he had to point out that the power of reducing tariffs was strictly conditioned by the capacity of a cable to carry messages; and hence that, as soon as any cable was fully occupied, a reduction of charges became a cause of direct loss to the proprietors, and a loss for which no compensation could be afforded. He showed that a general comparison of rates would be much more favourably treated than our own. With regard to Indian rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer questioned the complete accuracy of the figures put forward by Sir Edward Sassoon on behalf of the deputation, but admitted an increase of traffic since 1901-02 of about 50 per cent, while to earn the same revenue as in 1901-02 the lines had to carry nearly a million and a half more words. He pointed out that the great increase in traffic was wholly due to the reduction in rates, but largely to circumstance, in the Far East, which would have led to an expansion whether the rates had been reduced or not, and to an expansion upon the continuance of which he could hardly count. Notwithstanding this, he had for the deputation the good news that a further reduction of Indian rates was to be made, and that operation not later than October 1st. It would involve, no doubt, a fresh payment on behalf of the Indian Government in pursuance of their guarantee, but he hoped and believed that the response of the traffic to the reduction might be sufficient in a short time to relieve them of any additional burden.

TWO CAPE COLONIALS.

CURER OF INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

No man or woman living in Stellenbosch or Queensdown, Cape Colony, and who is afflicted with indigestion in any form, should suffer any longer if they will read the following letters of Mr. Bernard John Bergstedt and Mrs. Ann Fechter, and not upon the information and advice which these letters contain. That advice is to buy and use Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fechter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretchedness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has scored hundreds of thousands of cured digestion in all the various forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptoms. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive the different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy, after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station, Stellenbosch, and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter dated December 23, 1904, he says: "For over three years I suffered all the tortures of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at night; I would wake up, my feet feeling quite clammy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these flushes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been thrown away."

"A friend of mine asked me if I had used Mother Seigel's Syrup. I remembered at once seeing on our station platform a plate reading: 'Mother Seigel's Syrup Cures Indigestion,' and I immediately decided to give it a trial. I bought a bottle of the Syrup at Joering's Chemist Shop, and I am pleased to say, after finishing the first bottle, I felt relieved and decided it would cure me, and my decision was correct, and I stand by Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, as mine was very severe, and I will always speak well of it."

Mrs. Fechter lives in Komani Square, next to Supi, Native Location, Queensdown, C.C. and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native of Alice, C.C., and was born on her father's farm, known as Poppinham Kloof. "For three years," she writes, "I suffered from severe pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines. These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order, having at all times to resort to purgatives. I could retain nothing in my stomach, and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice, but I derived no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me. I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup whilst lying in bed, and there commenced using the Syrup with splendid results. After taking four bottles and using two Plasters I regained my old strength and good health, and it was due only to Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Whatever may be the nature and the extent of the commercial interests involved, there can be no doubt that the cheapening of telegraphic communication with the British possessions and Colonies is a matter of primary importance to the interests of Imperial policy and of Imperial feeling. The public are no longer satisfied with the possession of postal facilities which have seemed like a fairy tale to their grandparents. It was happily pointed out, in the infancy of railways, by the late Dr. Neil Arnott, that if the system then projected could be carried into effect, it would be equivalent to a compression of the United Kingdom into an area only a few miles in diameter without depriving it of any of its extent or of any of its advantages. The public are no longer satisfied with the possession of postal facilities which have seemed like a fairy tale to their grandparents. It was happily pointed out, in the infancy of railways, by the late Dr. Neil Arnott, that if the system then projected could be carried into effect, it would be equivalent to a compression of the United Kingdom into an area only a few miles in diameter without depriving it of any of its extent or of any of its advantages.

The more completely this desire can be fulfilled, the more completely will the British colonial communities be identified, and the more will the tie of Empire and the Imperial feeling be almost unconsciously strengthened in those who are thus brought within a network of intelligence and of intercommunication. The rates that are perhaps felt as a tax upon commerce, are often prohibitory of prompt intercourse between the scattered members of families. On this ground, if upon no other, the cheapening of telegraphic as well as of postal communication should be among the recognized aims of statesmanship, and should be promoted by every means which would fall legitimately within the scope of Government action. The fact that the inhabitants of the French Empire derive advantages from their proximity to a "strategic" line is one not altogether to be overlooked. It is clearly a necessity of the British Empire to have strategic lines also, and to have alternative means of communication with important places from which we might be severed during war. Is not this one of the things which they "manage better in France," and may we not learn, in this respect, as in some others, a valuable lesson from our French neighbours? Here, too, this may be, it is certain, that we can hardly have too many telegraph for the needs or even for the safety of the Empire, and that every diminution of tariff will be a means of uniting more closely the great kindred communities now divided from us and from each other by distance, over which it is one of the privileges of modern science to establish and maintain communication.

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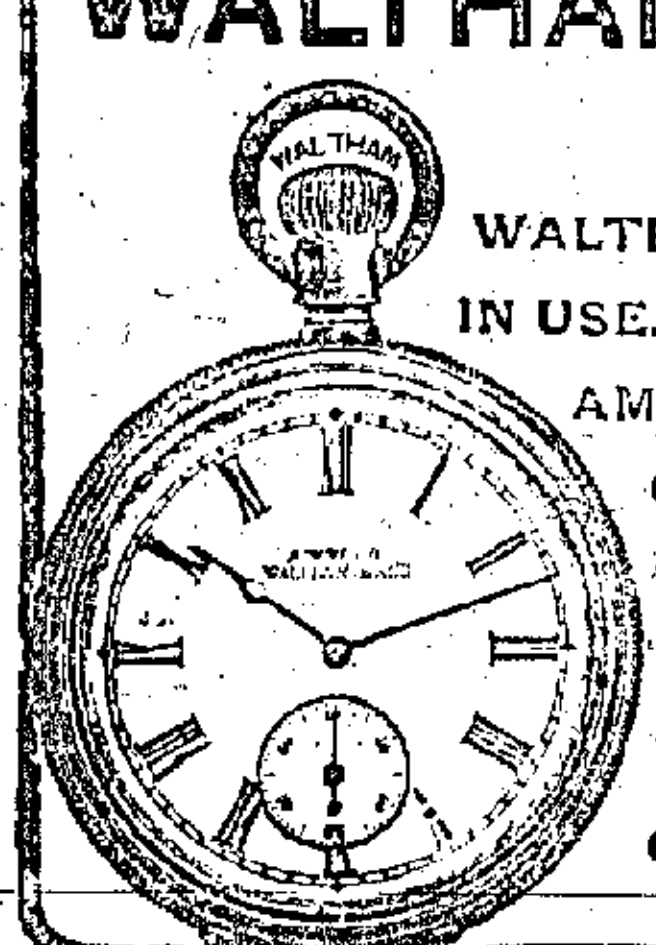
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FOREST CASTLE, British str., 1,800, J. Ogilvie, 20th July.—Calcutta 24th June, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

HOFENZOLLERN, German str., 6,800, O. Knapp, 20th July.—from Genoa, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

JACOB DILBEIGH, German str., 650, B. Olsen, 20th July.—Hankow 19th July, General.—Jensen & Co.

Kowloon, German str., 2,318, H. Stahr, 20th July.—Chinking 16th July, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

NETHERLOW, British str., 2,577, John Simpson, 19th July.—Sydney 20th July, Coals.—Amhold, Korbeg & Co.

SACHSEN, German str., 3,118, Fr. von Lettow, 20th July.—Yokohama 8th July, Mail and General.—Melchers & Co.

SINGORA, German str., 1,131, P. Berning, 19th July.—Swatow 18th July, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

TRIESTE, British str., 1,227, Gibbs, 21st July.—Chinking and Wulu 16th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, 20th July.

Cyprus, British str., for Sourabaya.

Hager, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.

Hydon, British str., for Swatow.

Kowloon, German str., for Canton.

Malacca, British str., for Singapore.

Mont Hone, Norwegian str., for Singapore.

Oscar II, Norwegian str., for Kuching.

Regina, British str., for Hongkong.

Singora, German str., for Hongkong.

Zemba, British str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

20th July.

DALIN MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy.

DEVAYONGSE, German str., for Hongkong.

MAHTECHEN, German str., for Hongkong.

PAELUNG, British str., for Hongkong.

SACHSEN, German str., for Europe.

SHAWMUT, Amr. str., for Tacoma.

TONGSHING, British str., for Ningpo.

Yochow, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. Zulueta, Light wind and clear sea weather throughout the passage.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

20th July.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Chitral.

KOWLOON DOCKS.—Tramcar, Hammer, Hoching, Haiman, Progress, Prinz Waldemar, Arden.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Eiger.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AAJAX	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	TOURNEBUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PARISING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Sept.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	TOURANE	Fr. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SCHARNHORST	Ger. str.	—	L. Masses	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BENARITY	Brit. str.	—	Sarcelot	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 2nd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Förck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	v. Dechren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 6th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Hable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th Sept.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Tomanovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 24th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Aug.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	YANOTZES	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Sept.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	—	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	VERONA	Ger. str.	—	Dobronz	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRAJADI	Ind. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 31st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ST. HUGO	Fr. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 1st Aug.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	VANDALLA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Hase	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	Quick despatch.
YANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. Archibald, R.N.E.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Aug.
YANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ATHEANIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson, R.N.E.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th Aug.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TEBEMONT	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 8th Aug.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. VIA JAPAN	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Aug.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NUMANTIA	Ger. str.	—	Feldmann	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	Woltemas	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Helms	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	TRIMAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 9th Aug., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Luening	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	BOGOR	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TIENSIN	BEANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Colledani	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	ITRAKA	Ger. str.	—	Bekhorn	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YCHOOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	SYDNEY	Fr. str.	—	Combe	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—	Krabbe	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROMISE	Ger. str.	—	Thorntonsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	Roch	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, MEHAIWEL, CHEKPOO & TIENSIN	CHIBEL	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
MANILA	RUH	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Notley	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	KALGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA & SAMARANG	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY ARCAN	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olfend	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
SWATOW AND AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"PROTEUS"	SUNDAY, 23rd July, at 8 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 26th July.
AND AMOY	THORNTENSEN	

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	JAVA..... S. Barcham	Noon, 21st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA..... R. A. Peters	About 27th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN..... H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.	Noon, 29th July	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [7]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO. CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,806	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

† Cargo only.

CHEAPFARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw ss "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [7]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR THE ISLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE "OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO."

TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 Tons, Feldmann, July 22nd, 1905.

"ARABIA" 4,483 Tons, Metzenhain, August 12th, 1905.

"ARAGONIA" 5,198 Tons, Schmidt, September 1st, 1905.

"NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Tons, Wagemann, September 26th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [113]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: ALBANY, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES. 1905.

SCHARNHORST ... WEDNESDAY ... 2nd August

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 16th August

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 30th August

PREUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 13th September

REON ... WEDNESDAY ... 27th September

BAERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 11th October

ZIETEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 25th October

PRINZESS ALICE ... WEDNESDAY ... 8th November

SACHSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 22nd November

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ... WEDNESDAY ... 6th December

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 20th December

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, 1905, at NOON, the Steamship "SCHARNHORST," Captain L. Masses, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 31st July. Cargo can be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25 lb. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cube in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [5]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATE.

ACILIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 2nd Aug. Freight.

• Capt. Schulte ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... On 14th Aug. Freight.

SPEZIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 14th Aug. Freight.

• Capt. Ehlers ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... On 23rd Aug. Freight.

SAMBIA ... HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG ... On 23rd Aug. Freight.

• Capt. Luning ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... On 6th Sept. Freight.

• RHEINANIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 6th Sept. Freight.

• Capt. Förck ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... On 20th Sept. Freight.

• SCAZIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... On 20th Sept. Freight.

• Capt. v. Dechren ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... On 4th Oct. Freight.

SILESIA ... HAVRE and HAMBURG ... About beginning of October. Freight.

• Capt. Bahr ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... About beginning of October. Freight.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 4th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CRESTES"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OLYMPUS"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUR"	On 16th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 31st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	On 10th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 24th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 15th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	On 26th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 12th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"YANGTSE"	On 20th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 26th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 7th August.
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"JASON"	On 3rd September.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (910)

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"CHIHLEI"	On 21st July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 22nd July.
SHANGHAI	"YUENHANG"	On 22nd July.
IOILO	"KATAGAN"	On 23rd July.
MANILA	"TAN"	On 23rd July.
CEBU and IOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd July.
MANILA, ZANBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (11)

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat., 22nd July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. R. Nodley	Manila	Sat., 23rd July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. (115)

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAWADI"	On 31st July.
S.S. "SIERRA BLANCA"	On 20th September.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS. (1004)

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, ON VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks—

S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	Captain S. Callington
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain G. E. Cox
S.S. "SIKH"	Captain J. Rowley
S.S. "INKULA"	Captain Dean
S.S. "KATHERINE PARK"	Captain Copp

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS. (19)

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 21st July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and SAMARANG	"CHUNSHANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"ESANG"	Wednesday, 26th July, 3 P.M.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. (118)

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANAD AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 5,000 Tons Com. E. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.
"ATHENIAN" 3,852 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 5,000 Tons Com. E. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
"TARTAR" 3,428 Tons Com. W. Davidson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 5,000 Tons Com. H. Phipps, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260, via New York 482
Intermediate on Steamers, " " 240, " " 242.
1st and 2nd Class Rates, " " " "

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent.

[6]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
BOGOR	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of August
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	First half of August
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of August	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of August
TJILATAP	JAPAN	Second half of August	JAVA PORTS	Second half of August

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports no through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
HEAD AGENCY OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. (116)

VESSEL ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Offert, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. (1698)

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Callings at TIOU, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. (1706)

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS
ALDERSHOT, British str., 1,354, Adam, 24th July, Chinkiang 20th June, General—Doddwell & Co.
ANDOVA, British str., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 16th July, Moji 10th July, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
ASTORIA, Austrian str., 8,479, R. Colledani, 18th July, Trieste 27th May and Singapore 12th July, General—Sander, Widler & Co.
BANGKOK, German str., 1,236, F. Baasche, 16th July, Bangkok 9th July, Rangoon—Butterfield & Swire.
BEDOUIN, British str., 2,245, H. Sandow, 14th July, Moji 9th July, Coals—Doddwell & Co.
BLACKHEATH, British str., 1,719, W. T. Sherborn, 11th July, Wuhu and Chinkiang 7th July, General—Doddwell & Co.
BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,519, J. Johannessen, 12th July, Chinkiang 6th July, Rangoon—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIEF, British str., 1,143, Hooker, 16th July, Tientsin 10th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,102, Arnesen, 9th July, Calcutta 23rd July, Coals—Angward, Thorsen & Co.
CHINA, American str., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 19th July, San Francisco 17th June and Manila 17th July, Mails and General—P. M. Choyang, British str., 1,424, T. W. Selby, 17th July, Shanghai 13th July and Swatow 16th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,418, R. Cox, 12th July, Peking 3rd July, Singar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CRAIGHEAD, British str., 2,883, Milne, 13th July, N. York 25th April, Coals—Standard Oil Co.
CYRUS, British str., 2,174, J. W. Knox, 11th July, Calcutta 23rd June, Coals—Order.
DAGMT, Norwegian str., 883, O. Abrahamson, 18th July, Nowehwang 13th July, General—Angward, Thorsen & Co.
EIGER, Norw. str., 875, Chr. Rafen, 18th July, Swatow 17th July, Ballast—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
EVA, Norwegian str., 4,700, Salvesen, 10th July, Cardiff 17th May, Coals—Order.
EVANDALE, British str., 2,468, Wm. Burgess, 19th July, Calcutta 3rd July, Coals—Doddwell & Co.
FRAT, Norwegian str., 980, N. Andersen, 19th July, Haiphong 14th July, General—Angward, Thorsen & Co.
GLADESTY, British str., 1,521, C. Crane, 12th June, Moji 6th June, Coals—Doddwell & Co.
GREGORY APCAR, British str., 2,361, Offert, 17th July, Calcutta 1st July, General—D. Bassoon & Co.
HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Andersen, 19th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 18th July, General—A. R. Marty.
HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 16th July, Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 15th July, General—Douglas Laprak & Co.
HAIYAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th July, Coast Ports and Swatow 16th July, General—Douglas Laprak & Co.
HERVIG MENZEL, German steamer, 980, C. Seeborg, 16th July, Tientsin 13th July, Coals—East Asiatic Trading Co.
ITHACA, German str., 1,446, H. Eekhorn, 15th July, Chinkiang 10th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
KASHING, British str., 1,142, T. W. Pichard, 22nd July, Chinkiang 27th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 14th July, Shanghai 11th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
MAGALLANES, American str., 716, A. Yreaball, 18th July, Manila 16th July, Sugar—Order.
MALACCA, British str., 2,615, G. W. Babot, 19th July, Antwerp 4th June and London 10th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
MENRODES, British str., 3,390, McGregor, 14th July, Weihaiwei 9th July, Ballast—Order.
NORDPOL, Norwegian str., 2,428, Stalts, 23rd June, Kelung (Formosa) 21st June, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
NUMANTIA, German str., 2,891, H. Brohm, 10th July, Moji 5th July, General—Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.
OSCAR II, Norwegian str., 2,000, R. Olson, 19th July, Kuching 12th July, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
PITKANULOK, German str., 1,235, C. Fuchs, 17th July, Bangkok via Hoihow 16th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 3,227, C. Woltemde, 18th July, Yokohama 5th July, General—Melchers & Co.
PROGRESS, German str., 1,885, F. Brower, 13th July, Cebu 12th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
SABIT, Bulgarian str., 2,400, Bary, 10th July, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 13th June, Coals—Order.
SILDEA, Norwegian str., 3,267, Laur. Christensen, 19th July, Moji 13th July, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TSINAN, British str., 1,460, C. Lindbergh, 18th July, Australia and Manila 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

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Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

First Protocol made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895

Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States, Extradition Treaty, 1886; Great Britain (Alliance) 1903.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1878; United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895.

Trade Regulations

